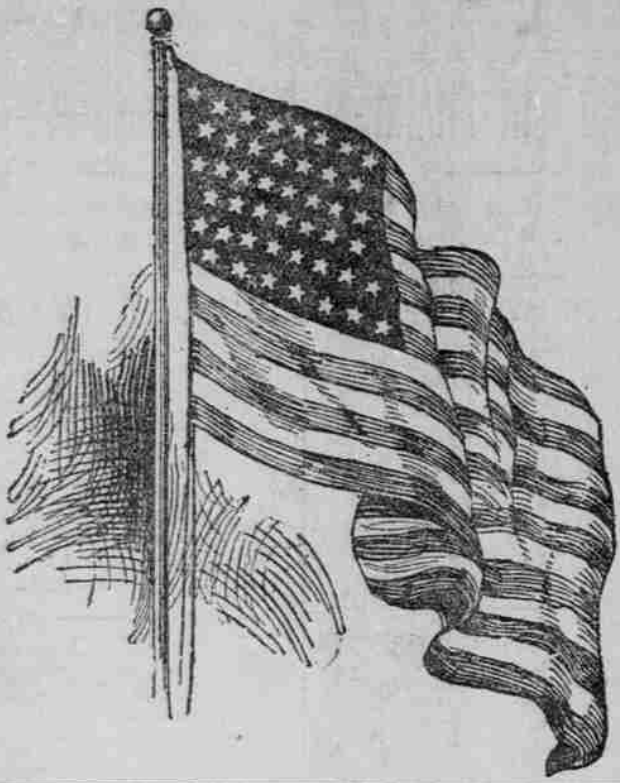


CONGRESS SOUNDS THE TOCSIN OF WAR



AGREES THAT CUBANS OUGHT TO BE FREE

Long and Hard Fought Battle In the House Over the Senate Turpie Amendment.

Washington, April 18.—After one of the hardest fought battles between the two houses known in many years, congress, at an early hour this morning, came to an agreement upon the most momentous question it has dealt with in a third of a century.

The Cuban resolution was passed, and will be sent to the president this morning. Its provisions mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were roll calls in both houses, and each body held tenaciously to its own resolution. The conferees had great difficulty in agreeing. The first conference showed a determination on the part of the house not to yield a single point, and it was only after long consultations with the house leaders that they agreed to allow the little words "are and" in the first section of the senate resolution, which declares that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. The resolution, as finally adopted, was that reported from the senate committee on foreign relations, with the addition of the fourth section, known as the Teller amendment, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to acquire Cuba. The resolution cannot be sent to the president until after it is signed by the presiding officers today.

AN EXCITING DAY.

Washington, April 18.—Immediately upon the house convening at 10 o'clock this morning in accordance with the recess taken Saturday morning, Mr. Dingley, the Republican floor leader, moved an adjournment, which motion was carried. The regular session therefore began at noon. The majority gave as the reason for adjournment that no message could be received from the senate until that body is in session. The feeling was very intense among the Republicans and there was every indication of a bitter contest.

After adjournment the Republican leaders who had mapped out the programme of rejecting the clause of the senate resolution providing for the recognition of the independence of the present republic, continued laboring with colleagues who obstinately refused to acquiesce. The opposition on the Republican side, though small, was resolute. The speaker summoned his lieutenants to his room and the situation was earnestly discussed. Every Republican who was likely to break over the traces was surrounded by a crowd of his colleagues and beset with arguments and reasons why he could not be justified in joining the opposition at this critical juncture. But headed by Messrs. Lorimer and Mann

of Illinois and Brewster of Ohio, most of them refused to be persuaded. The Populists had an informal conference during the interim in the house and decided to stand to a man for the senate resolution as it passed the senate.

Several senators were on the floor, among them Senator Brewster of Michigan, appealing to their colleagues of the house to stand by the president.

SCENE ON THE FLOOR.

The scene on the floor resembled a political convention more than the house of representatives. Members were scurrying about caucusing in groups and discussing the situation. The uncertainty of the issue was admitted on all hands, although the Republican leaders had a strategic advantage in compelling the first vote to be taken upon their own proposition. This measurably strengthened their position.

The Republicans of several state delegations, among others those of the Pennsylvania and Illinois delegations, caucused. In both these delegations the sentiments of concurrence in the senate amendments were strong. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, joined Messrs. Robbins and Acheson, and the last named, it was said, won over Mr. Young of Philadelphia. The Republicans of the Pennsylvania delegation, with three exceptions, decided to vote for concurrence with the senate resolutions as reported from the foreign relations committee, but eliminating the recognition clause.

In the Illinois delegation, Messrs. Lorimer and Mann were the leaders. Five others agreed to vote with them for the senate amendments. Shortly before 12 o'clock Senator Hanna appeared on the floor of the house and had a consultation with General Grosvenor of Ohio. The general informed the Ohio senators that he considered the action of the house very doubtful.

SESSION BEGAN.

As the hands of the clock pointed at noon, the speaker ascended the rostrum and, with one resounding whack of his gavel, silenced the confusion on the floor and the hum of conversation in the crowded galleries. It was an impressive scene as the members listened with bowed heads to the solemn invocation of the blind chaplain.

No sooner had the chaplain ceased, however, than the confusion was rekindled as the members labored during the last few precious moments.

The reading of the journal had not been concluded before the clerk of the senate announced the passage of the house Cuban resolution, with some amendments. Instantly the galleries were all attention and members leaned

(Continued on page 5.)

HOUSE AND SENATE UNITE AND NOW M'KINLEY MUST ACT.

American Congress Declares the People of Cuba Are Free and the Spaniard Must Be Driven From the Island.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The resolutions, as agreed to and adopted by the House and Senate, are as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF CUBA, DEMANDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN RELINQUISH ITS AUTHORITY AND GOVERNMENT IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA AND TO WITHDRAW ITS LAND AND NAVAL FORCES FROM CUBA AND CUBAN WATERS, AND DIRECTING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO USE THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES TO CARRY THESE RESOLUTIONS INTO EFFECT.

WHEREAS, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship and 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited, therefore,

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

FIRST—That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

SECOND—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

THIRD—That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to the extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

FOURTH—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

NOW FOR CALL OF VOLUNTEERS

Bill Will Be Introduced In the House Today.

CONTEMPLATES FIFTY OR SEVENTY THOUSAND

Will Be Expedited Rapidly and Rushed to the President.

The States Will Be Called Upon to Furnish Their Quotas, and the Militia Boys May Enroll As Volunteers—If the Situation Develops Into Graver Proportions a Second Call For 100,000 Will Be Issued—Volunteers Can Go Abroad.

Washington, April 18.—Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, will tomorrow introduce an administration bill, authorizing the president to issue a call for volunteers to the number of 50,000 or 70,000 men. It will be considered immediately by the committee, its passage expedited as rapidly as possible, and will take effect immediately upon the president's approval. Its terms will authorize the president to call on the various states for quotas in making up the aggregate. By reading in this way, instead of specifically looking to calling out the various state militia, it will avoid several embarrassing technicalities. A main one being the constitutional inhibition of sending state militia out of the country, while volunteers so called can be ordered anywhere. It is likely that if the situation develops into such grave proportions as is now expected, a second call for 100,000 volunteers will be issued by the president. The neces-

sity for this number, however, is not clear to the military authorities at this time. The draft of the present war measure has just been framed by the war department officials, and the leading members of the military committee have already conferred with the war department authorities with the necessity of this line, the latter having announced that a maximum of 80,000 volunteers would be sufficient at this time.

DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO.

When Troops Will Leave and Over What Routes.

Denver, April 18.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company has secured the contract for transporting two regiments of infantry and all of the cavalry in the department of the Colorado. The Burlington, with connections, carries the Eighth infantry from Fort Russell, Wyo., to New Orleans. The Union Pacific carries a small force from Fort Washakie. The Santa Fe, in connection with the Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western takes the troops at Fort Douglas, Utah, and the troops from Fort Duchesne, Utah. The Santa Fe also carries the Seventh infantry and troops I and B of the Second cavalry from Fort Logan and the cavalry from Fort Winona, N. M.

The cavalry at Fort Logan will leave for Chickamauga at 2 p. m. tomorrow, loading at the post and not coming to Denver. The infantry, if they do not also leave tomorrow afternoon, will go early Wednesday morning.

Start From Montana Wednesday.

Helena, Mont., April 18.—Companies B and C, Second infantry, have received orders from the department headquarters to be prepared to start for the regiment's new station at Mobile, Ala., Wednesday. The regiment is stationed at Fort Keogh, where Colonel Bates has his headquarters. Fort Harrison, this city, and Fort Yates, N. D. The troops will arrive at St. Paul Wednesday about noon and will proceed south without delay.

California Troops.

San Francisco, April 18.—The arrangements for the departure of the First infantry regiment and two light batteries of the third artillery have been completed, and by Wednesday the troops will be on their way eastward.

Department of Missouri.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 18.—The Twentieth infantry, four troops of the Sixth cavalry and a detachment of the hospital corps will leave here tomorrow morning, the infantry for Mobile and the cavalry for Chickamauga.

Bryan at Scranton, Pa.

New York, April 18.—William J. Bryan left this city early today, for Scranton, Pa.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE.
Call For Volunteers.
PAGE TWO.
Gloom at Madrid.
PAGE THREE.
The Highland Boy.
Federal Grand and Petit Jurors.
Coal Better Than Big Guns.
PAGE FOUR.
Editorial.
PAGE FIVE.
In Railway Circles.
PAGE SIX.
State News.
Events In Wall Street.
Ryan Answers Holmes' Suit.
PAGE EIGHT.
More Whittemore Claims Allowed.
The Waterworks Payroll.
George M. Scott & Company to Be Reorganized.
The Utah National Guard.
Shipment of Diseased Cattle.
Twenty-fourth Marches Out Today.

CRESPO KILLED IN BATTLE.

Ex-President of Venezuela a Victim to the Revolution.

New York, April 18.—A special cablegram (copyrighted) from Caracas, Venezuela, to the Evening World, says that President Joaquin Crespo of Venezuela was killed in battle with Hernandez, the leader of the rebel forces, last Friday.

Washington, April 18.—Up to 2 o'clock no word had come to Senator Andrade, the Venezuelan minister here, of the killing of ex-President Crespo by the rebels. The minister's brother, General Andrade, is now president of Venezuela, having succeeded Crespo. The minister thought it strange he had received no advice from Venezuela, but said there had been fighting in Venezuela in the part of the country in which General Crespo was last reported.

Idaho Postmaster Appointed.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, April 18.—Jackson Owendry was today appointed postmaster at Brunau Valley, Owyhee county, Ida., vice David B. Hyde, resigned.

An increase of Mexican war survivors' pension from \$12 to \$20 per month is granted Henry B. Conway, Salubria, Ida.

The Ships.

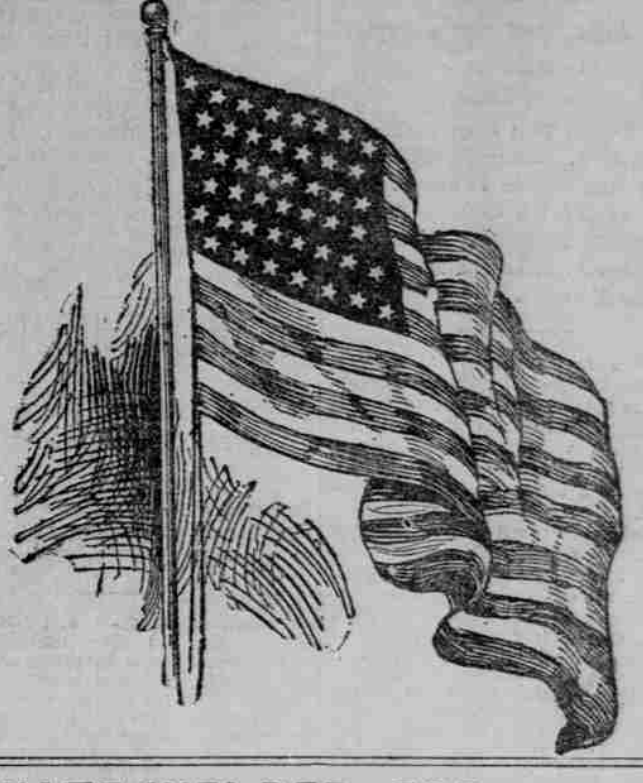
Bremen, April 17.—Sailed: Bremen, New York.

Hamburg—Sailed: Phoenix, New York.

Liverpool—Arrived: Catic, New York.

Nantes—Sailed: Scandia, New York.

Gibraltar—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II, New York.



SENATE YIELDED FOR SAKE OF HARMONY

Accepted a More Moderate Measure Than Its Proposition For Cuban Recognition.

Washington, April 18.—The tocsin of war has been sounded by the American congress. At 1:15 o'clock this morning the senate received the report of the conference committee of the two houses of congress and 15 minutes afterward had adopted it. There was a fight to the last minute, the advocates of the recognition of the independence of the island republic standing their ground until they were fairly knocked down by a vote of 43 to 35. The minority vote was cast by those who wanted radical action and insisted that the resolution should carry with it recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic.

TUMULTUOUS SESSION.

The adoption of the conference report brought to a close one of the most interesting and tumultuous sessions of the senate held in years. Such scenes of confusion and excitement have rarely been witnessed in the ordinarily staid and dignified body as characterized its proceedings from noon yesterday until nearly 2 o'clock in the morning. Interest in all other questions was dwarfed into insignificance by the one overwhelming question of war which all now regard to be absolutely inevitable. Efforts were made to transact the regular business of the senate, but it was with the utmost diffidence that senators performed the work.

Among those who remained upon the floor while the sundry civil bill was under consideration, the confusion was so great that the business could scarcely proceed.

A feeling of bitterness grew up between the senate and house during the late afternoon and evening that at one time seemed likely to delay action. Cooler counsels prevailed, however, and a determination of the momentous question was finally reached.

LOST GROUND.

Those who were fighting for the recognition of the island republic early decided that the senate should not take the initiative in requesting a conference between the two houses. They further resolved that when the senate conferees were finally appointed, at least two of them should represent the majority sentiment of the body. The radical advocates of independence slowly, however, being swept back by the powerful and compact minority opposed to them. They yielded only after the bitterest contest in the history of the senate.

They capitulated, but did not surrender. Hundreds of brilliantly attired women and men in evening dress filled the galleries until the close of the proceedings.

When finally the verdict came from

the conference committee, there was a hush in the great chamber, which a few seconds before had been thrilled with animation. When the verdict had been rendered and accepted by the senate, the great audience dispersed, quietly, almost solemnly. All realized that the verdict meant war and the action taken was too momentous to inspire anything less than awestruck silence.

PROCEEDINGS.

Before the senate convened this morning groups of senators gathered about the chamber discussing the probable action of the house upon the Cuban resolutions and preparing for such action as might be deemed necessary by the senate when the resolutions came back.

Comparatively few people were in the galleries. The amendments made by the house to the senate bill approving a compromise and settlement between the United States and the state of Arkansas were concurred in by the senate.

Mr. Rawlins (Utah) made a legal argument upon the question whether the authority to recognize a foreign nation rested exclusively with the president. Mr. Rawlins was given only slight attention, as within a minute after he began to speak the action of the house on the senate Cuban resolutions was whispered about the chamber, and that immediately became the sole topic of interest.

Mr. Mason of Illinois presented and had referred to the naval affairs committee the following concurrent resolution:

That the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring therein, extends to Captain Charles Sigsbee a vote of thanks for the courage, heroism and devotion displayed by him upon the occasion of the terrible calamity which befell his command in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine.

THEN CAME THE PACKAGE.

At 2:30 p. m. the message clerk of the house of representatives appeared in the main entrance of the senate with a package of bills of resolutions in hand. Almost immediately Vice President Hoar, interrupting the debate, recognized the clerk. He presented to the senate several bills and resolutions which had been passed by the house, including that relating to the intervention of the United States in the Cuban rebellion. The last was the resolution adopted by the senate on Saturday and agreed to today by the house with certain amendments. Scores of members of the house were on the floor awaiting the action of the senate upon the house amendments, and although every senator at the capital was present, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire

(Continued on Page 2.)

